

# Integrity Matters



providing information on regulatory matters to the general public and Ontario Racing Commission clients

Winter 2005

## John Blakney appointed ORC Executive Director

The Ontario Racing Commission is pleased to announce that John Blakney has been appointed to the position of Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer.

Mr. Blakney was formerly the Director of Racing and Chief Administrative Officer at the Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission, with responsibilities for licensing, regulation, stakeholder relations, and day-to-day operations. During his tenure at MPHRC, Mr. Blakney created an Officials Apprenticeship Program with the assistance of the Senior Judges, developed a new racing rule book, instituted a process to consult and solicit for new rules and amendments, worked with racetrack management to develop standardized reporting mechanisms and made various presentations to racing conferences.

In a wide-ranging career that combined skills in the regulatory field with expertise in arbitration and alternative dispute resolution methods, Mr. Blakney has held a number of executive positions with responsibilities for developing, enforcing and administering licensing and regulation, providing financial and administrative management for quasi-judicial bodies, and is experienced in administrative law and the horse racing industry. Mr. Blakney holds a Masters of Urban and Regional Planning degree from Queens University and began his career in the land-use area. Working in policy for the Government of Prince Edward Island, he advanced through a series of positions to become the Executive Director of the PEI Land Use and Appeals Commission. Leveraging his experience in the area of mediation and dispute resolution, Mr. Blakney spent three years on the west coast where he co-founded the Pacific Resources Centre for Multi-Party Resolutions.

"I am pleased and honoured to have been selected for this position and look forward to the new challenges afforded by this opportunity. It will be a privilege to work for an organization that has received international recognition as a leader in horse racing regulations and with the many individuals and associations involved in the industry," said Mr. Blakney.

## Cold Weather Racing: Protect Your Horses!



Horses are well-engineered for cold weather conditions. Having evolved on windswept mountain steppes millennia ago, they are good at maintaining their core body temperatures even when the exterior thermometer plunges well below freezing. Their coats provide excellent water repellency, and their gular pouches, at the base of the throat, are thought to help warm cold air before it makes its way down to the delicate tissues of the lungs. All in all, horses cope much better with winter than their human partners.

That's not to say, however, that winter is a picnic for a racehorse. Animals being asked to exert themselves extensively during brutally cold weather can suffer muscle, respiratory, and immune system challenges which can have a serious impact on their racing performance.

Here are a few steps you can take to protect your horses when racing in cold weather:

- *Clip horses for winter racing.* This allows for quicker drying after sweating or bathing, and a horse which dries faster is less susceptible to chilling. But clipped horses must be provided with a well-fitting blanket when not exercising, and sheltered from extremes of wind, cold, and weather.
- We may be inclined to close all the vents and load on the blankets when trailering horses in winter – but that can lead to overheating and respiratory problems. Protect your horses from direct drafts, but make sure vents are open to allow fresh air to flow through the trailer.
- In cold weather, use less water when bathing your horses to facilitate quicker drying. Adding a little rubbing alcohol to the bath water will speed evaporation.
- A horse that gets chilled after exercise is at risk for respiratory problems and muscle soreness. Keep horses away from direct drafts while cooling out. The coat should be dry when the horse is fully cooled.
- Make sure you warm horses up adequately. Cold muscles in cold temperatures are more susceptible to injury.
- Don't tie tongues in such a manner that they protrude from the mouth. Tongues are very susceptible to freezing when temperatures are bitter.
- Horses generate body heat by digesting plant fibres in the 'fermentation vat' of the cecum. A horse which drops weight in the winter may be expending too much energy trying to keep warm. Provide the animal with fuel by increasing the hay ration, and consider adding a digestible fibre product such as soaked beet pulp to the feed, rather than more grain.
- Reluctance to drink ice-cold water can leave some horses dehydrated in winter, and that can increase the risk of impaction colic. Encourage water intake by offering lukewarm water several times a day.
- Horses rarely get frostbite ... but horses at home, especially newborn foals, very old horses, and those which are very thin, severely dehydrated, or have heart problems may be vulnerable. In extreme conditions, consider protecting the ear-tips (the most likely spot for frostbite to strike) with jumper-style ear-nets.



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## From the Chair: What to Expect at a Pre-Hearing Conference

The hearings process at the Commission is a vital component of the regulation of racing in Ontario. Ensuring access to hearings before the Commission expeditiously is important in protecting the integrity of the hearing process. One of the initiatives that I have tried to put in place for all cases coming to a panel of the Commission is the use of the prehearing conference. The process can be daunting and complicated for people who are not familiar with it. This article is to let you know what to expect if you have to participate in a prehearing conference.

Whenever the Commission receives an appeal, the policy is to set up a prehearing conference. The format of the prehearing conference is standard. Rules 5.1 to 5.9 of the *Rules of Procedure* of the Commission provide for prehearing conferences.

The prehearing conference is usually held by telephone call but may also be held as a meeting with me or the Vice Chair at the Commission offices at 20 Dundas Street. This meeting format is used when we are told that there are some unusual circumstances or complexities, or where we have one lawyer dealing with a number of different appeals and a meeting is more convenient than the telephone call.

Another situation where a meeting is appropriate is where one or other of the parties wants to involve the Chair or Vice Chair in resolving the whole appeal. I need to know well in advance of the prehearing if the parties want to talk about settlement, since I try to ensure that the person presiding on the prehearing conference is not the person who chairs the hearing panel.

The prehearing conference is scheduled by the Commission. The party who has requested the hearing is contacted with the date and the prehearing conference usually is held at a time set between 9:00 am and 9:45 am or between 4:00 and 5:00 pm.

At the appointed time, assuming it is done by telephone call, the call is

placed to the appellant and, with the representative of the Administration on the call as well as the appellant, the Vice Chair or I go through a number of questions that are designed to ensure that the hearing runs smoothly.

One of the most important issues is disclosure. In the vast majority of cases, the disclosure package has been sent out to the appellant well in advance of the prehearing conference. If the Administration has more documents or things to disclose, that information will come forward at the prehearing conference as well. The appellant can also ask for further disclosure during the conference.

Other issues include:

- Confirming or setting the date for the hearing
- identifying all the parties that need to be notified of the hearing
- identifying points on which the licensee and the Administration are agreed so that some witnesses may not have to be called to testify
- confirming whether or not penalty is an issue
- narrowing the number and the scope of issues that the panel hearing the appeal will have to deal with
- identification of any preliminary issues that will have to be dealt with at the outset of the hearing and making provision for the appropriate notice
- figuring out how long the hearing will probably last
- identification of the need for interpreters or special accommodation for any witness
- and "any other matter that may assist in the just and most expeditious disposition of the proceeding."

It is important to note that the prehearing conference is not the time to argue the case or the appeal.



Can someone else attend instead of the person seeking the hearing or appealing? Yes - a lawyer can attend on behalf of the appellant. Also, an agent can appear so long as that agent has authority to make agreements and give undertakings to the Commission on behalf of the appellant respecting the matters to be addressed at the prehearing conference.

Are penalty appeals dealt with in prehearing calls? Yes - a prehearing conference is held to confirm what was in the Notice of Appeal and to deal with any other issues.

At the end of the prehearing conference, the Chair or Vice Chair will issue a written prehearing report of non-confidential matters or non-settlement related matters for use by the panel hearing the actual appeal. If a settlement is reached, the settlement is reflected in the prehearing conference report that is provided to the Executive Director for any further action, as well as to the appellant. The report is provided to the appellant usually by fax or mail.

*Lynda Tanaka*

Lynda Tanaka

## ORC Website coming soon!

To be launched in late spring, look for the new ORC website at [www.ontarioracingcommission.com](http://www.ontarioracingcommission.com)

Among the information you'll be able to access on-line will be:

- race date calendars
- copies of the Rules of Racing
- information on the appeals process
- licensing information and forms in printable PDF format
- FAQs
- Death Registry information
- Information on proposed rule changes
- ORC goals and objectives
- lists of officials and veterinarians
- Information on ORC initiatives
- Locations and operating hours of ORC offices
- Integrity Hotline
- and more to come!

*Licensees are reminded to carry a valid and current ORC licence at all times in the stable area. Don't get caught without it!*

## Public Forum Results

In 2004, the Commission made a commitment to more broadly connect to its stakeholders and to provide more opportunity to industry participants for input. In its Discussion Paper called *Opportunities for Input*, the Commission suggested public forums as a means to encourage dialogue.

In a first attempt to follow that commitment, the Commission scheduled a public forum on the Race Date Hearing agenda and encouraged participation through the Notice of Hearing.

While most industry participants at the hearing had not brought prepared material, the forum was very successful in terms of starting the process. Industry members spoke on a wide range of subjects, from off shore betting establishments, to the pending US legislation on the withholding tax to the need to get feedback from customers to the state of racing to the need for backstretch surveillance. There was a lot of agreement on the need for future forums to explore topical issues of particular interest.

The Chair, Lynda Tanaka, was very pleased with the results of the forum and will be working to ensure the development of future forums.

## From Executive Director John Blakney



In taking on the position of Executive Director, I have viewed my role as someone who can build on the foundation already laid by the ORC business plan rather than an instigator of radical change.

My initial priorities are two-fold. First, as an organization, the Ontario Racing Commission needs to continue building a strong relationship with the industry, by finding more effective ways of communicating and working together.

Second, by raising the standards of integrity in Ontario racing, we will continue to build the confidence of those who want to invest in the industry. A lot of this work has already been put into motion - now we just have to focus on how to do an even better job by establishing an open dialogue between all parties.

In 2005 we expect to zero in on track improvements and safety, including backstretch and paddock security. We also hope to build on and improve the processes for race date approvals and licensing. Communication, education and training will be other major focuses.

My tenure as the Director of Racing and Chief Administrative Officer for the Maritime Provinces Harness Racing Commission has given me the industry background to deal with these issues. It's a matter of scale in Ontario - there are more layers of infrastructure, but also more resources from which to draw. After three months of getting a handle on the history and background of the Ontario Racing Commission, I am pleased with the level of cooperation I have received from both industry and staff. I look forward to continuing to pursue these priorities and working with each of you to tackle the issues most important to the industry members.

*John Blakney*

John Blakney

## New Rules for Veterinary Care to take effect January 1, 2005

New regulations improving the documentation of drugs administered to racehorses, will take effect on January 1<sup>st</sup>. Authorized under Directive #1 (2004), the regulations will affect both trainers and veterinarians.

These rules come out of the Commission discussion paper called Enhancing Safety and Increasing Accountability, issued in June 2003, which proposed greater accountability in the prescription process so as to reduce the incidence of positive drug tests and potentially dangerous side-effects and drug interactions. Several rounds of dialogue took place between the Commission and the Ontario Association of Equine Practitioners to develop a workable method of documentation, says ORC Supervisor Veterinarian Bruce Duncan DVM. "It has been quite a project for the OAEF. We've had to create a printable database in which each drug is described as to its action, its method of administration, its clearance time, cautions about side-effects, and its potential reactions with other medications. These will be available for veterinarians to print out

and give to the trainer at the time the drug is prescribed."

Because of the size and complexity of the task, the deadline for the new regulations to take effect had been pushed back more than once in 2004. "It was an extremely heavy task," emphasized Duncan.

The OAEF and ORC agree full disclosure is the best policy for the welfare of the horse. The protocol for the new regulations will include a yearly meeting between the treating veterinarian and chief caregiver of the horse, at which time all medications to be discussed and documented. Trainers will be required to set up these meetings with the treating veterinarian and advise him or her of any medications being used on the horse, including herbal and feed supplements.

"Both the trainer and the veterinarian have responsibilities in preventing misuse of drugs," says Duncan. "This new initiative may prove useful should a case end up in court."

Please also see page 4 for the text of the new rules.

## Opportunities for Input The Rules Development Process

The rules, as found in the Rules of Racing, form the foundation for the conduct of racing. All parties rely upon the rules to take direction and make decisions. Rules are changed by the Board of the Ontario Racing Commission and issued in the form of a Directive to the industry. The actual rule book is updated as required and made available to industry participants through our offices across the province.

Chair Lynda Tanaka recently established a process for obtaining broader input from all industry participants, to include circulation of the proposals. Prior to 2004, proposed rule changes received by the Administration were reviewed by a representative

group of the industry at a meeting in late fall.

In 2004, the industry was invited to submit suggested rule changes to the Commission by September 1st. These changes were then circulated to the Judges and the Stewards for discussion.

On December 9th, the proposed rule changes were circulated to the industry with a deadline of January 10th for written submissions. The input will be presented to the Commission at the next available meeting of the Board to consider as part of their decision on the rules.

It is anticipated that in the future potential rule changes will be posted on the ORC website.

## Reminder to Standardbred trainers and drivers

Drivers must report to the Paddock Judge ONE HOUR before race-time, as required by Rule 25.03. Trainers are responsible for having their horse(s) in the paddock ONE HOUR before the race in which the horse is entered, or within the time prescribed by the track, as required by Rule 26.12.

### Mission Statement of the Ontario Racing Commission

To regulate all facets of the horse racing industry in a manner that:

- Promotes high standards of integrity, honesty, business practices and accountability;
- Protects and enhances the broader public interest;
- Protects the health and enhances the safety of the horse; and
- Encourages balanced growth and economic development of the industry.

## Veterinary Medicine: You and the Rules

by Bruce Duncan DVM

Recently there was a case in which a trainer had attempted to pass a stomach tube into a horse in his care, mistakenly placed it into the lung, administered a few litres of fluid, and in the end caused the death of the animal. The individual was subsequently charged with "committing an act of cruelty to a horse" and received a three-year suspension.

This episode opens up the question of what a trainer is allowed to do to animals in his or her care. Certainly in recent years, it would appear that trainers are carrying out more so-called veterinary procedures on horses under their care. It is no secret that this is why many trainers choose to stable at training centres, so that they may have a freer rein in this respect. There may well be no ill intention, from the trainer's point of view, it's simply an attempt to deal with the economics of racing in today's climate. What may be forgotten in the process, however, is the welfare of the horse, which is what drives many of the rules dealing with this issue.

The ORC has no rules specifically stating what a trainer may or may not do in this respect. There are rules, however, which state that on licensed premises, only veterinarians are allowed to have drugs such as injectables in their possession. There are also rules against carrying out acts of cruelty to an animal and of course the catch-all rule about carrying out acts contrary to the best interests of racing. In its mission statement, the Commission states that its regulations must "protect the health and enhance the safety of the horse". It is obvious that the Commission is serious about this aspect of its jurisdiction and takes the position that an untrained non-veterinarian

attempting to carry out a veterinary procedure may in fact constitute an act of cruelty.

The College of Veterinarians of Ontario (CVO) also plays a role in issues such as this. They are the licensing body for veterinarians in this province and are charged with protecting the public interest. Certainly it is the position of the CVO that a procedure such as passing a nasogastric tube should be performed only by a licensed veterinarian. Owners do have the right to treat their own animals, providing they are not acting in a cruel or inhumane manner. The CVO has in the past dealt with people who were practicing veterinary medicine without a licence by taking them to court (which they can do under their act) and levying heavy fines.

The bottom line is that individuals who choose to carry out veterinary procedures on animals other than their own, run the risk of running afoul of the CVO or ORC or both.

### Who is Bruce Duncan, DVM?

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Previous to starting work with the ORC, Dr. Duncan had retired from active practice which he conducted through his clinic in Rockwood, Ontario. As well, from 1996 to 2002, Dr. Duncan was an ORC Commission Member.

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## 2004 Changes to the Rules of Racing regarding Veterinarians

Standardbred Rules of Racing - Chapter 8: Commission Veterinarians, Official Veterinarians and Other Veterinarians  
The same rules appear in the Thoroughbred Rules of Racing under Chapter 15

### 8.10.1

A veterinarian shall:  
(a) determine from the trainer or owner what drugs, substances or medications are being administered to the horse before prescribing or administering any drug, substance or medication and shall maintain that information in his or her records;  
(b) determine from the trainer or owner prior to prescribing or administering any drug, substance or medication to a horse if the horse is or will be entered in race during the period of time in which any drug, substance or medication may affect the performance of the horse or could result in the issuance of a certificate of positive analysis; if an official sample was tested for that drug, substance or medication, or metabolite or derivative of that drug, substance or medication;  
(c) advise the trainer or owner in writing:  
(i) if the detection limit for any drug, substance or medication identified in the *Schedule of Drugs*, is identified from time to time published by the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency and the circumstances which would or could alter that detection limit set out in the *Schedule of Drugs*, including those related to condition of the horse, dosage, method of administration, format in which the medication is administered, or other circumstances;  
(ii) if no detection limit is provided for in the *Schedule of Drugs*, an estimate of the detection limit based upon the veterinarian's professional opinion; after consulting with such research as is required for him or her to form a professional opinion, and shall maintain a copy of that written advice in his or her records;  
(d) advise the trainer or owner in writing of the potential or anticipated results of the administration of the drug, substance or medication on the horse and shall maintain a copy of that written advice in his or her records; and  
(e) advise the trainer or owner in writing of any potential or anticipated side effects of the administration of the drug, substance or medication, including any that may result from interaction with any other drug, substance or medication that the veterinarian knows, ought to know or has reason to believe is being administered to the horse, and shall maintain a copy of that written advice in his or her records.

### 8.10.2

A veterinarian may comply with the requirements with 8.10.1 (c), (d), and (e) if he or she provides the advice to the trainer in writing at least once every calendar year and there is no reason to provide the advice in writing again during that calendar year. The veterinarian, in deciding that there is no reason to provide the advice in writing again, shall take into account the health and safety of the horse, the integrity of racing, his or her knowledge of the practices and procedures of the trainer and the trainer's employees, his or her knowledge and

experience with the drug, substance or medication, and such other factors that the veterinarian, acting reasonably, considers relevant.

### 8.10.3

A veterinarian may comply with 8.10.1 (a) and (b) if he or she obtains the required information from a bona fide representative of the trainer or owner who has been designated by the trainer or owner to act on his or her behalf and the veterinarian has no reason to believe otherwise. A veterinarian may comply with 8.10.1 (c), (d), and (e) if he or she provides the written advice to a bona fide representative of the trainer or owner who has been designated by the trainer or owner to act on his or her behalf and the veterinarian has no reason to believe otherwise.

### 8.10.4

A veterinarian shall only examine or treat a horse, or prescribe or administer a drug, substance or medication if he or she is in compliance with the requirements of the *College of Veterinarians of Ontario*, including, but not limited to, the *Minimum Standards for Veterinary Facilities in Ontario*, as amended from time to time.

### 8.11

A veterinarian may be held wholly or partially responsible if any drug, substance or medication administered or prescribed by him or her is a cause for:  
(i) the issuance of a certificate of

positive analysis under the *Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations*.

(ii) an excess level of total carbon dioxide for purposes of the Rules; or  
(iii) the detection of the metabolites of erythropoietin or darbepoietin for purposes of the Rules and, if held wholly or partially responsible, may be fined and/or suspended by the judges.

### 8.14

A veterinarian who dispenses a drug or medication shall label the container in which the drug or medication is dispensed with the following information:  
1 name, strength and quantity of the drug or medication;  
2 date dispensed;  
3 name and address of the dispensing veterinarian;  
4 identity of the horse for which it is prescribed;  
5 name of the trainer of the horse; and  
6 the directions for use and the detection limit determined in accordance with Rule 8.10.1.

### 8.15

A veterinarian who owns, in whole or in part, a horse shall not treat another horse that is entered in a race in which the veterinarian's horse is entered. If the veterinarian has treated or otherwise provided veterinary services for a horse that is entered in a race after the horse was injured, the horse owned by the veterinarian, in whole or in part, is not eligible to race and shall be scratched.

## Ontario Racing Commission honoured with 2004 Frederick L. Van Lennepe Memorial Award

On Breeders' Crown night at Woodbine Racetrack on October 28, 2004, members of the Ontario Racing Commission accepted the 2004 Frederick L. Van Lennepe Memorial Achievement Award. Presenting the award on behalf of the Hambletonian was Dr. Glen Brown, and Tom Charters, President and CEO of the Hambletonian Society.

The Ontario Racing Commission received the honour for its efforts to improve the image and integrity of racing. In their press release announcing the award, the Breeders' Crown Committee said: "The commission, under the chairmanship of Stanley Sadansky initially and carried on since August 2003 by his successor Lynda Tanaka, has taken a proactive role in contributing to the public and industry's confidence in the sport in Ontario. That influence is being felt throughout North America by their vigorous oversight of racing in the province, especially in the area of policing and adjudication of issues relating to prohibited substances and conduct unbecoming to the industry."

The Van Lennepe Award is given to recognize extraordinary contribution by an individual or organization to the Standardbred industry in honour of Frederick L. Van Lennepe. The late Van Lennepe was a visionary figure in the industry, as well as a vital advocate in the advancement and promotion of harness racing. He was a seminal influence in the creation of the Breeders' Crown and one of the biggest proponents of the divisional championship series.

Aside from fostering the Breeders' Crown program, Van Lennepe and his wife Frances Dodge built Castleton Farms into one of the premier breeding and racing operations of the era. Van Lennepe was also an avid amateur driver on the board of the Lexington Trot Breeders' Assoc., a racetrack owner, U.S.T.A. director, HTA director and considered the father of Florida's pari-mutuel harness racing.

Additionally, Van Lennepe helped create the American Horse Council and the Gluck Equine Research Center. He was a leader and tireless promoter of the sport he loved, and the award that bears his name is a tremendous reflection on those who've earned it.

Past winners of the Van Lennepe Memorial Achievement Award are The Red Mile Ownership, Norma Campbell, Joe DeFrank, Nantross, Carol Cramer, the Meadowlands Racetrack, the Harness Racing Mu-

seum & Hall of Fame, The Ontario Jockey Club, Mous Fanning, Tom Charters, Bob Rosburg, Jr., Bud Hatfield, John Simpson Sr., Lou Guida, Norman Woolworth, Castleton Farms, and ESPN.



BACK, left to right: John Diabene, Executive Director; Terry Stone, Director of Racing; Bob McCann, Director of Development; Brent Stone, Assistant Supervisor of Standardbred Racing; Bill Finn, Supervisor of Standardbred Racing; Jean Major, former Executive Director; David Gorman, Commission Member. FRONT, left to right: Jane Garthson, Commission Member; Jazmine Milosavljevic, Manager Corporate Affairs; Wendy Hoogenboom, Manager Information Services; Stanley Sadansky, former Commission Chair; Lynda Tanaka, Commission Chair; Dr. Glen Brown, Woodbine Entertainment Group; Tom Charters, President and CEO, Hambletonian Society; Greg Fernandez, Director of Finance and Administration; George Kelly, Commission Member; Larry Todd, Commission Vice Chair.

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## 2004 Changes to the Rules of Racing regarding Veterinarians

Standardbred Rules of Racing - Chapter 8: Commission Veterinarians, Official Veterinarians and Other Veterinarians  
The same rules appear in the Thoroughbred Rules of Racing under Chapter 15

### 8.10.1

A veterinarian shall:  
a) determine from the trainer or owner what drug, substance or medication are being administered to the horse before prescribing or administering any drug, substance or medication and shall maintain that information in his or her records;

b) determine from the trainer or owner prior to prescribing or administering any drug, substance or medication to a horse if the horse is or will be entered to race during the period of time in which any drug, substance or medication may affect the performance of the horse or could result in the issuance of a certificate of positive analysis, if an official sample were tested for that drug, substance or medication, or metabolite or derivative of that drug, substance or medication;

c) advise the trainer or owner in writing:  
(i) if the detection limit for any drug, substance or medication identified in the Schedule of Drugs, as amended from time to time, published by the Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency and the circumstances which would or could alter that detection limit set out in the Schedule of Drugs, including those related to condition of the horse, dosage, method of administration, format in which the medication is administered, or other circumstances;

(ii) if no detection limit is provided for in the Schedule of Drugs, an estimate of the detection limit based upon the veterinarian's professional opinion, after carrying out such research as is required for him or her to form a professional opinion, and shall maintain a copy of that written advice in his or her records;

d) advise the trainer or owner in writing of the potential or anticipated results of the administration of the drug, substance or medication on the horse and shall maintain a copy of that written advice in his or her records; and

e) advise the trainer or owner in writing of any potential or anticipated side effects of the administration of the drug, substance or medication, including any that may result from interaction with any other drug, substance or medication that the veterinarian knows, ought to know or has reason to believe is being administered to the horse, and shall maintain a copy of that written advice in his or her records.

### 8.10.2

A veterinarian may comply with the requirements of 8.10.1 (c), (d), and (e) if he or she provides the advice to the trainer in writing at least once every calendar year and there is no reason to provide the advice in writing again during that calendar year. The veterinarian, in deciding that there is no reason to provide the advice in writing again, shall take into account the health and safety of the horse, the integrity of racing, his or her knowledge of the practices and procedures of the trainer and the trainer's employees, his or her knowledge and

experience with the drug, substance or medication, and such other factors that the veterinarian, acting reasonably, considers relevant.

### 8.10.3

A veterinarian may comply with 8.10.1(a) and (b) if he or she obtains the required information from a bona fide representative of the trainer or owner who has been designated by the trainer or owner to act on his or her behalf and the veterinarian has no reason to believe otherwise. A veterinarian may comply with 8.10.1(c), (d), and (e) if he or she provides the written advice to the trainer or owner who has been designated by the trainer or owner to act on his or her behalf and the veterinarian has no reason to believe otherwise.

### 8.10.4

A veterinarian shall only examine or treat a horse, or prescribe or administer a drug, substance or medication if he or she is in compliance with the requirements of the College of Veterinarians of Ontario, including, but not limited to, the *Minimum Standards for Veterinary Facilities in Ontario*, as amended from time to time.

### 8.11

A veterinarian may be held wholly or partially responsible if any drug, substance or medication administered or prescribed by him or her in a case for:

(i) the issuance of a certificate of

positive analysis under the Pari-Mutuel Betting Supervision Regulations;

(ii) an excess level of total carbon dioxide for purposes of the Rules; or

(iii) the detection of the metabolite of erythropoietin or desferrioxamine for purposes of the Rules.

and, if held wholly or partially responsible, may be fined and/or suspended by the judges.

### 8.14

A veterinarian who dispenses a drug or medication shall label the container in which the drug or medication is dispensed with the following information:  
1. name, strength and quantity of the drug or medication;  
2. date dispensed;  
3. name and address of the dispensing veterinarian;  
4. identity of the horse for which it is prescribed;  
5. name of the trainer of the horse; and  
6. the directions for use and the detection limit determined in accordance with Rule 8.10.1.

### 8.15

A veterinarian who owns, in whole or in part, a horse shall not treat another horse that is entered in a race at which the veterinarian's horse is entered. If the veterinarian has treated or otherwise provided veterinary services for a horse that is entered in a race after the horse was entered, the horse owned by the veterinarian, in whole or in part, is not eligible to race and shall be scratched.

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### NOTICE

The Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency has added the drug, **fomepizole**, to the Schedule of Prohibited Drugs. Fomepizole is an alcohol dehydrogenase inhibitor approved for use in dogs.

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**BACK, left to right:** John Blinkey, Executive Director; Barry Jones, Director of Racing; Bob McEwen, Director of Management; Brent Stutz, Assistant Supervisor of Standardbred Racing; Bill Finn, Supervisor of Standardbred Racing; Jean Major, former Executive Director; David Gorman, Commission Member.  
**FRONT, left to right:** Anne Gaudin, Commission Member; Anthony McIntyre, Managing Corporate Affairs; Wendy Thompson, Manager Information Services; Stanley Sadensky, former Commission Chair; Lynda Tanaka, Commission Chair; Dr. Glen Brown, President Entertainment Group; Tom Charters, President and CEO, Hamiltonian Society; Craig Fanning, Director of Finance and Administration; George Kelly, Commission Member; Jerry Robb, Commission Chair.



